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OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL
Technical Information Division,
Washington, D.C.

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30 August 1944

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL

The post of Assistant Surgeon General, to be filled by Brigadier General Raymond W. Bliss, was created in a partial reorganization of the Surgeon General's Office it was announced on August 25. General Bliss will hold the new post in addition to his duties as Chief, Operations Service.

The Assistant Surgeon General will act for the Surgeon General in coordinating the work of the Operations Service, the various professional divisions, the Military Personnel Division and the activities of other divisions and services that affect operations.

Other organizational changes include dissolving of the Administrative Service, the Fiscal, Legal and Office Service Divisions of that service will report directly to the Executive Officer as previously; the Professional Service is dissolved and four Professional Consultant Divisions are created as follows: Medical, Surgical, Neuropsychiatric and Reconditioning; the Nursing Division is dissolved and all personnel and related aspects of the Army Nurse Corps will be the responsibility of the Army Nurse Branch of the Military Personnel Divisions, Personnel Service with over-all policy aspects of the Army Nurse Corps the responsibility of the newly constituted Nursing Division of the Professional Administrative Service.

A new Professional Administrative Service is created, with Colonel Arden Freer as Chief and Colonel Esmund R. Long, Deputy Chief. It will include the following: Physical Standards Division, Nursing Division, Medical Statistics Division, Professional Inquiries Unit, Women's Health and Welfare Unit.

ARMY MEDICAL LIBRARY
Colonel Florence A. Blanchfield will be Director, Nursing Division, Professional Administrative Services.

APR 6 - 1945

Employees of The Surgeon General Hear General Kirk

Employees of the Office of The Surgeon General heard Major General Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General, U. S. Army, tell the experiences of his recent inspection trip in the European Theater, on August 30 and 31. The moving picture film "Soldiers Without Guns" was shown.

MAJOR DUNN APPOINTED NEUROPSYCHIATRIC CONSULTANT

Major William Harold Dunn has been appointed neuropsychiatric consultant for the Fifth Service Command Headquarters, Columbus, Ohio. Major Dunn is a graduate of Harvard, and has had extensive psychiatric training and experience. Since 1930, he has been in private practice in New York City. He has also been an instructor in psychiatry at Cornell Medical College and Assistant Chief of the Outpatient Department at Payne-Whitney Clinic in New York City. Major Dunn has had extensive Army experience with hospital units in the South Pacific. Immediately preceding his appointment, he was on the staff of the School of Military Neuropsychiatry at the Mason General Hospital.

Colonel Turner and Colonel Hiscock Confer at Charlottesville

Colonel T. B. Turner, M.C., Director, Civil Public Health Division, and Colonel Ira Hiscock, Sn.C., Civil Affairs Division, War Department, visited the School of Military Government at Charlottesville, Va., to confer on the public health curriculum.

GENERAL LULL ATTENDS COMMITTEE
ON PHYSICAL FITNESS

Major General George F. Lull attended the Joint Committee on Physical Fitness in Chicago on August 28th.

The Committee on Physical Fitness was established by presidential order on April 29, 1943 to:

- (1) Define and study problems relating to the promotion of physical fitness, in cooperation with national agencies and organizations, and encourage the development of cooperative programs for their solution.
- (2) Serve as a center for the stimulation of State, district, and local programs for the promotion of physical fitness.
- (3) Make available to States, localities, and organizations and agencies, upon request, the services of specialists in physical fitness.
- (4) Prepare materials and serve as a clearing house on informational matters pertaining to the development of a national program of physical fitness.

General Lull is a member of the American Medical Association, Committee on Physical Fitness. The present conference is a joint one representing Army, Navy and Civilian groups.

COLONEL ASH RETURNS TO ARMY
MEDICAL MUSEUM

Colonel James E. Ash returned to his work at the Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C., on July 25, after an extensive absence. During a tour of the North African theater of operation he sustained an eye injury which necessitated his evacuation to the Walter Reed General Hospital in Washington. His trip was taken to inspect the activities of the Museum and Medical Arts Services which is collecting material for research and training in Tropical Diseases. The museum is undertaking to supply all medical schools in the United States and Canada with material.

Colonel Ash has been appointed Director of the Army Institute of Pathology, Army Medical Museum. His title was formerly that of Curator. Lieut. Colonel Balduin Lucke, who was Acting Curator during the absence of Colonel Ash, has been made Deputy Director. The Institute of Pathology serves as a central laboratory of pathology for all Army hospitals including those in the theaters of operations. The material collected is available for research, teaching and historical purposes.

MAJOR FREELAND RECEIVES NEW ASSIGNMENT

Major Edward M. Freeland, M. C., has been assigned to the Physical Standards Division, Professional Service of the Office of The Surgeon General. Major Freeland received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1922. On December 7, 1942 he entered the Army with the rank of Captain, and was promoted to Major on November 26, 1943.

LOW MALARIA RATE AMONG TROOPS IN U. S.

The preliminary malaria rate for June for troops in the continental United States, exclusive of cases resulting in exposure outside of the U. S. is 0.29 per 1000 per annum, the same as in 1943 and about one third of the 1942 rate.

MEDICAL MEETINGS AT FORT HAMILTON

For the past year monthly medical meetings have been held at Fort Hamilton, New York, under the supervision of The Surgeon, Colonel Minor F. Felch, M. C. All medical officers stationed at Fort Hamilton and in the nearby vicinity are invited to attend.

the same time, the author of the letter, who was probably a member of the party, had no objection to the proposal, and it is likely that he would have supported it if it had been submitted to him.

The author of the letter did not mention any name, but it is possible that he referred to someone else, such as a friend or relative, who had suggested the proposal. It is also possible that he was referring to a general idea or concept, rather than a specific person.

The author of the letter did not say whether he supported the proposal or not, but it is clear from his tone and language that he was in favor of it. He also mentioned that he had discussed the proposal with several other people, and that they all seemed to agree with him. This suggests that the proposal was well-received and widely supported.

THE AUTHOR'S ATTITUDE

The author of the letter did not say whether he supported the proposal or not, but it is clear from his tone and language that he was in favor of it. He also mentioned that he had discussed the proposal with several other people, and that they all seemed to agree with him. This suggests that the proposal was well-received and widely supported.

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COLONEL WARD BECOMES DIRECTOR OF
EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DIVISION

Lieut. Colonel Thomas G. Ward, M. C., has been appointed Director of the Epidemiological Division of the Preventive Medicine Service, Office of The Surgeon General. He succeeds Lieut. Colonel Arthur P. Long, who has been assigned to overseas duty.

Colonel Ward was born in Athens, La., in 1911 and graduated from the Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas. He obtained his medical degree from Baylor University College of Medicine in 1935. He then interned at the Methodist Hospital at Dallas, Texas, and practiced for a year in Coushatta, La. After two years with the Louisiana State Board of Health, he attended Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health, obtaining the degrees of Master of Public Health in 1940 and Doctor of Public Health in 1941.

Colonel Ward entered the U. S. Army as a Captain, Medical Corps Reserve, in 1941, and later was assigned as assistant chief of Sanitary and Laboratories Branch, of the Preventive Medicine Division.

Colonel Ward was appointed Medical Inspector, U. S. Army Forces in the Middle East in 1942, and returned to the United States last June. He is an authority on preventive medicine and has spent much time studying bubonic plague in the Middle East where he investigated the plague epidemic in Suez, and took an active part in bringing it under control. As a result of his outstanding services, Colonel Ward was awarded the Legion of Merit on February 22, 1944.

REQUIREMENTS LISTED FOR SANITARY CORPS
OFFICERS

Sanitary Corps officers have been placed in a scarce category. The Preventive Medicine Service, The Surgeon General's Office, is seeking qualified men to become commissioned officers, and has announced the minimum requirements of enlisted personnel for appointment as second lieutenants. Applicants must have a bachelor's degree with an appropriate science major, and a minimum of two years experience in the particular field in which the applicant is qualified. In exceptional instances (upon the specific recommendation of their commanding officers) bacteriologists, biochemists, serologists, and parasitologists may be considered for a commission upon the completion of one year of Army laboratory experience.

"GLOBAL EPIDEMIOLOGY" - A NEW TREATISE

"Global Epidemiology", Volume 1 of a series on the geography of disease and sanitation covering especially India, the Far East and the Pacific Area, will be published shortly. This volume of over 470 pages is by Brig. General Simmons, Chief of the Preventive Medicine Service, Office of The Surgeon General, by Lieut. Colonel Gaylord W. Anderson, M. C., Director of the Medical Intelligence Division, by Lieut. Colonel Tom F. Whayne, formerly Director of the Division and by Major Harold M. Horack, Chief of the Dissemination Branch.

In commenting on the volume, Dr. Morris Fishbein, writes:

"The material in this volume represents the first collection of its kind. There is under one cover everything medical that is of importance in the prevention of disease among troops, industries, visitors or others coming into various countries of the world."

FOUR THOUSAND ARMY NURSES NEEDED
IMMEDIATELY

The Army Nurse Corps, in conjunction with the Office of War Information, the Red Cross, the National Nursing Council for War Service, the War Manpower Commission, and the Recruiting Publicity Bureau of the Army, is making a concentrated effort to obtain 4,000 nurses before October 1, 1944. The need is urgent because of the increasing number of casualties.

the more difficult to find. In fact, it is not until the second year that the first signs of the disease appear. These are usually mild, consisting of a few small, painless sores on the skin, which may be found on the face or hands. They are usually small and shallow, and may be easily overlooked.

At this stage, medical opinion is as yet divided, but it is generally agreed that treatment is best delayed as long as possible, and that surgery is to be avoided unless there is danger of infection or if the disease has spread to other parts of the body. It is also recommended that patients with this condition should be kept away from other people, especially children, as they are more likely to contract the disease.

Some Causes of Cancer

The causes of cancer are not fully understood, but it is known that certain factors play a role in its development. These include smoking, alcohol, diet, and physical activity. Smoking is one of the most common causes of cancer, particularly lung cancer. Alcohol consumption is also associated with an increased risk of cancer, particularly breast cancer. Diet is another factor, with a diet high in processed foods and low in fruits and vegetables being linked to an increased risk of cancer. Physical activity, on the other hand, is associated with a reduced risk of cancer.

Cancer can also be caused by genetic factors. Some people are born with a higher risk of cancer due to genetic mutations. These mutations can be passed down through generations, and can increase the risk of cancer in future generations. Other genetic factors, such as age and gender, can also contribute to an increased risk of cancer. For example, men are more likely than women to develop prostate cancer, while women are more likely to develop breast cancer. Age is also a factor, with the risk of cancer increasing as people get older.

Finally, environmental factors can also contribute to the development of cancer. These include exposure to certain chemicals, such as asbestos and tobacco smoke, and exposure to ultraviolet radiation from the sun. These factors can damage the DNA in cells, leading to mutations that can cause cancer. In addition, certain viruses, such as human papillomavirus (HPV) and hepatitis C virus, can also cause cancer by damaging the DNA in cells.

CAPTAIN SHAFFER ASSIGNED EPIDEMIOLOGY
DIVISION

Captain Thomas E. Shaffer, M. C., of New Haven, Connecticut has recently been assigned to the Infectious Disease Control Branch of the Epidemiology Division, Preventive Medicine Service, of the Office of The Surgeon General. Captain Shaffer was born in Asaph, Pennsylvania. He obtained his A. F. degree from Cornell University, and his medical degree from Cornell Medical College in 1932. Following several years of post graduate training in internal medicine and pediatrics, he became clinical instructor in Pediatrics at the Yale University School of Medicine. In 1942 he entered the Army, and was assigned to the Medical Department, Enlisted Technicians' School, O'Reilly General Hospital, Springfield, Missouri, where he worked until his transfer to Washington.

COLONEL DUNCAN AWARDED LEGION OF MERIT

Lieut. Colonel Garfield George Duncan, M. C., 1930 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has been awarded the Legion of Merit the War Department announced today, for his outstanding experimental work on the suppressive treatment of malaria in the Southwest Pacific area.

Colonel Duncan was born in 1901 in Gloucester, Ontario, Canada. He graduated from McGill University School of Medicine in 1923, and interned at Hamilton General Hospital, Hamilton, Ontario. Following his internship he became resident physician at the Psychiatric Institute, Morristown, New Jersey. Later he was appointed Chief Clinical Assistant at the Diabetic Clinic, Jefferson Medical College Hospital. He also served as Chief of the Medical Service, Pennsylvania Hospital, and consultant to the Delaware County Hospital, Drexel Hill. Prior to entering the service he was Associate Professor of Medicine at Jefferson Medical College.

REPAIRING SPECTACLES AT THE FRONT

Optical Repair Unit trucks have been devised by the Medical Department to provide repair and replacement facilities for spectacles in overseas theaters. Special bodies have been built which contain complete optical repair shops. These optical repair units are mounted on 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton trucks; their mobility enabling them to keep up with advance forces making it possible to issue and repair spectacles for troops. The truck is equipped with heat and electricity and is so devised that the staff of seven can work at one time. Each unit is staffed by one officer and six enlisted men who are opticians skilled in the maintenance of spectacles; it is capable of turning out between 80 and 100 complete spectacles a day.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT TO OPEN MALARIA
TREATMENT CENTER

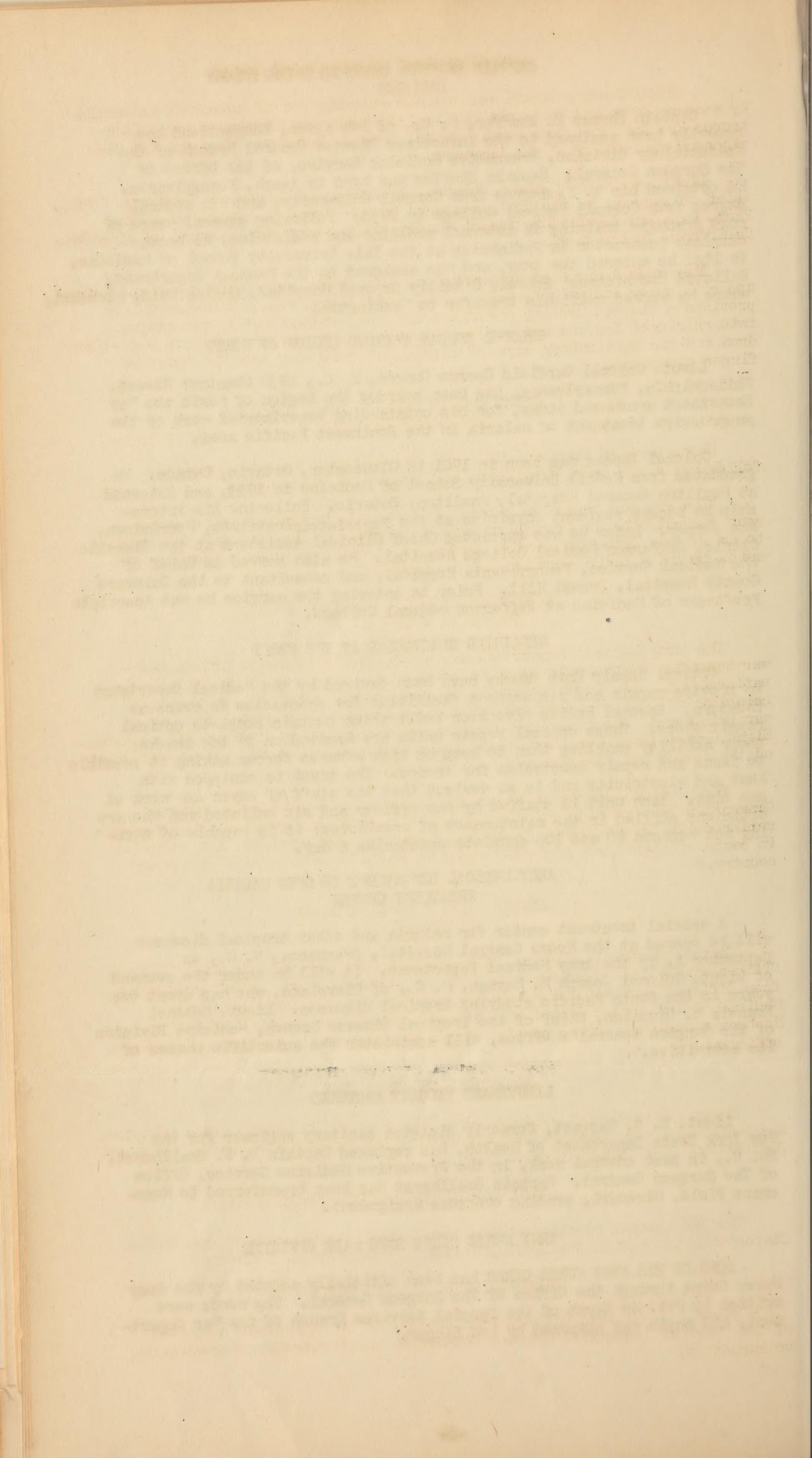
A special treatment center for malaria and other tropical diseases will be opened at the Moore General Hospital, Swannanoa, N. C., on September 1, by the Army Medical Department. It will be under the command of Lieut. Colonel Joseph M. Hayman, M. C., of Cleveland, who has spent two years in the South Pacific studying tropical diseases. Lieut. Colonel Francis R. Dieuaide, Chief of the Tropical Disease Branch, Medicine Division of the Surgeon General's Office, will administer the scientific phases of its activities.

LIEUTENANT TAGGART ASSIGNED

Lieut. R. S. Taggart, formerly district sanitary engineer for the New York State Department of Health, has replaced Captain D. F. Smallhorst, Sn. C., in pest control work, in the Preventive Medicine Service, Office of The Surgeon General. Captain Smallhorst has been transferred to Rosecrane Field, Missouri, pending overseas assignment.

ARMY NURSE CORPS SONG MADE OFFICIAL

SONG OF THE ARMY NURSE CORPS has been officially adopted by the Army Nurse Corps through the Office of The Surgeon General. The words were written by Pvt. Hy Zaret of the Special Services Branch of the War Department, and music was composed by Lou Singer.



A PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINIC IN THE JUNGLE

A physiotherapy clinic was created recently out of makeshift materials by members of a hospital unit on the Ledo Road, the highway which Allied troops are building from Assam, India, through Burma to China against the vigorous opposition of the Japanese.

Lieut. Colonel Willis M. Weeden, U. S. Medical Corps, of Woodbury, Conn., chief of surgery in the unit, assigned Captain Hyman D. Stein, of Elkins Park, Pa., and Second Lieutenant Pauline Moudy, Army Nurse Corps, of Alhambra, California to the task.

They made a dry heat apparatus out of a crate and electric bulbs. Stirrups with ropes and weights made weight lifting devices, a Chinese officer provided a bicycle for leg exercises and old gasoline tanks were turned into whirlpool leg and arm baths. A water heater was created from a gasoline drum and the hard rubber core of an old soft ball was used for hand and finger exercises.

ATTENDANCE OF MEDICAL CORPS OFFICERS AT MEDICAL MEETINGS

Under date of February 24, 1941, the Adjutant General issued the following to all Army, Army Corps and Corps Area Commanders:

"You are authorized to permit officers of the Medical Corps under your jurisdiction who desire to attend meetings of any National Societies to do so on a detached service status and without expense to the Government, provided their services can be spared."

HOSPITALS STAFFED BY GERMAN DOCTORS OPENED IN OKLAHOMA

The Army Medical Department has established a separate prisoner-of-war hospital staffed with doctors and medical corps men of the prisoner's nationality. The first hospital, Glennan General Hospital, having a bed capacity of 1700, has been established at Okmulgee, Oklahoma, for German war prisoners. American Army doctors are the chiefs of the medical services. Eight German physicians have been assigned to medical work. It is anticipated the number will be increased to 30 or 40.

The Medical Department's new policy is in accord with the Geneva Convention Treaty which stipulated that "It shall be lawful for belligerents reciprocally to authorize, by means of private arrangements, the retention in camps of physicians and attendants to care for prisoners of their own country."

CAPTAIN NEREIM LEAVES FOR NEW ASSIGNMENT

Captain Gordon L. Nereim, Chicago, Illinois, formerly Special Services Officer at Carlisle Barracks has left for overseas duty. After graduating from Officer Candidate School, he was appointed to the faculty of the Medical Field Service School at Carlisle Barracks as senior instructor. He became managing editor of the Medical Soldier and later Special Services officer.

LIEUT. COLONEL ROBINSON APPOINTED RED CROSS SUB-COMMITTEE

Lieut. Colonel E. S. A. Robinson, Director of the Laboratories Division, has been appointed to serve on the American Red Cross Sub-committee on Blood Derivatives and Plasma Fractionation.

AERO MEDICAL ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING

The 16th annual meeting of the Aero Medical Association of the United States will be held in St. Louis, Missouri, September 4, 5 and 6.

COLONEL LANZA ATTENDS MEETING

Colonel A. J. Lanza attended the meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Industrial Hygiene Foundation in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on August 15.

COLONEL LIBASCI RECEIVES LEGION
OF MERIT

The Legion of Merit has been awarded to Colonel Alfonso M. Libasci, M. C., of 80 Avenue F, Brooklyn, N. Y., by General MacArthur, for "his exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in the Southwest Pacific Area."

The presentation was made by Major General James L. Frink, Commanding General of the U. S. Army Services of Supply, Southwest Pacific Area, at a base in Australia.

Departing from the United States for overseas duty in March, 1942, with the rank of Major, Colonel Libasci pioneered in the establishment of the medical supply system in the Southwest Pacific, and was one of the small group of officers who developed the portable surgical hospital credited with the saving of many lives in the jungles of New Guinea and other South Pacific Islands.

Colonel Libasci has filled assignments as Chief of Medical Supply, U. S. Army Services of Supply, Southwest Pacific Area, Deputy Chief Surgeon, Headquarters, USASOS, and Executive Officer to the Chief Surgeon.

He is an alumnus of Columbia University and Long Island College of Medicine.

SANITARY CORPS OFFICER PROMOTED

Captain R. P. Warren, Sn. C., has been promoted to the rank of Major in the Sanitary Corps.

Entomologists in the Army

At the end of July there were 317 Medical Entomologists attached to the Sanitary Corps.

NEW MOBILE DENTAL OPERATING UNIT
COMPLETED

The Medical Department Equipment Laboratory, Carlisle Barracks, has developed a new Mobile Dental Operating Unit. It is operated by a dental officer and a technician and is designed and fully equipped to do all dental operation procedures in isolated areas.

SURGICAL OPERATING TRUCKS TAKE HOSPITAL
TO WOUNDED SOLDIER

The Army Medical Department has established Mobile Surgical groups, which provide hospital facilities for wounded soldiers near the front lines. The tent is carried on a two-wheel trailer along with an electrical generating unit; the hospital vehicle can be made ready for full operation within 30 minutes. Sufficient room is provided for operating teams composed of surgeons, nurses and technicians, making it possible for two men to be operated upon simultaneously. The unit is capable of caring for from 80 to 100 men a day. The truck is equipped with a variety of special instruments for orthopedic, nerve, chest, maxillofacial and brain surgery; operating tables, steam and dry sterilizers, lighting equipment, medicines, blood plasma, bandages and dressings, record files, auxiliary power unit, surgical linens and operating gowns.

MAJOR MANTZ HEADS MALARIA CONTROL SECTION

Major Frank A. Mantz, M. C., of Cynwyd Pennsylvania, has been appointed Chief of the Malaria Control Section in the Preventive Medicine Service, Office of The Surgeon General. Major Mantz has been stationed overseas as malariologist for the past three years, lastly in the China-Burma-India theater to which he was assigned early in January, 1943. Major Mantz received his B. S. Degree from Franklin and Marshall College, and his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1938.

the first time in the history of the world, that the whole of the
population of the globe, in all its forms, were gathered together,
and that the whole of the earth was covered by a single language.
The people of the world, in their mutual intercourse, had
but one language, and that language was Hebrew. And so it
was that the whole world was gathered together at Babel,
and that they might all speak one language. And so it was
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THE WHOLE BLOOD PROGRAM OF THE SURGEON GENERAL

The first shipment of whole blood from the United States to soldiers wounded in France was made by the U. S. Army Medical Department by Army plane on August 21. Daily shipments have been made since; 250 pints a day the first week, 500 pints a day the second week and 750 pints a day will be shipped soon.

Type "O" blood is being collected by the Red Cross for the shipments in response to appeals from Major General Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General of the Army and Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntyre, Surgeon General of the Navy.

The whole blood is prepared for shipment on the day it is drawn, and 21 hours after it leaves the United States, is available for transfusion in France.

Brig. General F. W. Rankin and Colonel B. N. Carter, of the Surgical Consultant Division with Lieut. Colonel Douglas B. Kendrick, consultant to The Surgeon General on Transfusions and Plasma, developed the program for the Army Medical Department. New developments in the preservation and refrigeration of whole blood were worked out to make the plan effective.

MAJOR DEBAKEY BECOMES LIEUT. COLONEL

Major M. E. DeBakey of the General Surgery Branch of the Surgery Division, Office of The Surgeon General, has recently been promoted to the rank of Lieut. Colonel. He has been on duty in the Office of The Surgeon General since January 29, 1943.

Colonel DeBakey was born in Lake Charles, La., on September 7, 1908. From Tulane University, New Orleans, he obtained his B. S. Degree in 1930, his M. D. Degree in 1932 and his M. S. (in surgery) in 1935. He was Asst. Professor of Surgery at Tulane University, and on the National Board of Medical Examiners, 1933, the American Board of Surgery, 1939, and the American College of Surgeons in 1939. He is a member of Sigma Xi, and author of over 100 publications on surgical subjects.

MAJOR WARREN BECOMES LIEUT. COLONEL

Major Leon H. Warren, M. C., Chief of Research Coordination Branch, Technical Division, since February 4, 1944, has been recently promoted to Lieut. Colonel. Born in Augusta, Maine, Colonel Warren attended Colby College, and obtained his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine in 1931. Before entering the Army he conducted research in the problems of industrial skin diseases.

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